Western Michigan University
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WMU's First April Commencement Under New Year-round Schedule
Western Michigan University Magazine

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COVER PICTURE

This striking color photo of Western's first April commencement under its new year-round schedule was taken by Lance Ferraro, Kalamazoo professional photographer, who has allowed its use for the WMU Magazine.

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YEAR-ROUND OPERATION has a place in our system of higher education. This was demonstrated emphatically in the just-ended Spring session at Western Michigan University. Our first Spring session attracted just under 7,000 students. The high enrollment is a convincing argument for year-round operation, and there is every reason to expect that attendance at the Spring sessions will continue to increase over the years.

It is important that Western’s resources—human and physical—are being harnessed to provide year-round service to students. The educational benefits are beyond measure. It is interesting to note that the Spring session enrollment of 6,759 is only 98 less than the fall enrollment of 1957. An enrollment such as we have for our first Spring session is equivalent to nearly 2,000 full-time students for an academic year of two semesters. This means that Western is doing its part to meet the stress placed on our educational institutions by the rising tidal wave of qualified students who are seeking educational opportunities in our colleges and universities.

THE FINANCIAL BENEFITS are more clearly defined. With year-round operation, the physical facilities at Western are put to the fullest possible use. They are being utilized far more than was planned when they were constructed. It is good that we are able to do this.

Year-round operation is not an innovation initiated by Western. In the immediate past, it has been introduced at a few institutions of higher learning with varying success. The principle of year-round operation has gained acceptance, but the methods of implementing it have differed widely.

Western was not the first university to offer an around-the-calendar education program for sound reasons. Drastic changes in the academic calendar could easily cause severe dislocations. When changes are necessary, they should be made with a minimum of inconvenience and confusion. Western sought to make the transition to year-round operation as smooth as possible.

FOR MORE THAN TWO YEARS several administrators and faculty members gave generously of their time and know-how to plan a program suited to Western and the needs of our students.

The decision to offer two split terms, designated as sessions, has proven to be wise. Students have accepted the opportunity to attend an additional half semester and still be out of school for summer vacation at the usual time.

Part of our success with the Spring session comes, I am certain, from a determination to offer courses the students want. Our offerings were not designed for the convenience of the administration or the faculty. They were directed at the students. The response showed the wisdom of this approach.

Special mention should be made of the extra effort by the Admissions Office personnel and department heads. On the final day of registration, when the number of registrants far exceeded expectations, new sections were opened as demand required. This avoided disappointments and demonstrated effectively that Western is interested in the welfare and the needs of students.

James W. Miller
President
WMU President James W. Miller and Dr. Harold W. Taylor led the faculty processional into Read Field House for April commencement.

Education

Is

An Open Future

By Harold W. Taylor

his address was delivered by Dr. Harold W. Taylor, renowned philosophicalator and former college president, at WMU's April 16, 1966 commencement.

"WE IN AMERICA today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land."

This could have been written by Lyndon Johnson. In fact, it is from Herbert Hoover, speaking on August 11th, 1928, one year before the crash.

There is reason to believe that in 1966 we are nearer to a triumph of some kind over some kinds of poverty, perhaps even all kinds. The triumphs we have will come, John Dewey predicted, as a result of the transformation of society through education.

That is what President Hoover and the others did not see. They saw the affluence of the educated well-to-do and mistook it for a natural state into which all men might fall through the genial drift of capitalist history and the individual initiative of a nation of free enterprisers.

THEY WERE BLIND to the dangers which Horace Mann had foreseen in 1848 when he warned against what followed in England "when all the capital is in the hands of one class, and all the labor is thrown upon another... if education be equally diffused, it will draw property after it, by the strongest of all attractions: for such a thing did never happen, and never can happen, as that an intelligent and practical body of men should be permanently poor."
Then Horace Mann made his classic American statement:

"Education ... beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men—the balance-wheel of the social machinery. It does better than to disarm the poor of their hostility towards the rich; it prevents being poor."

That is what a fair section of the American government, congress, and American citizens think, although they do not assume they had it from Horace Mann but from their own honest convictions. It is what Lyndon Johnson thinks and acts upon.

HE SAID, at Brown University last year, "The answer for all our national problems, the answer for all the problems of the world, comes down when you really analyze it, to one single word—education."

His legislative actions show that he means it.

I am inclined to agree with the President. But I would like to ask a further question. If, in America, education is the answer to everything, then what is it? Can it do what it claims? When you really analyze it, how does it work?

It works as an instrument of social change, by releasing the talents of the young into the stream of history, by giving to each child a chance to develop on his own such talents as lie within him. If each person contributes what he has, if each can think and act out of a store of knowledge, if each has enough experience in self-government to have learned how government works, then each has a part in changing society and the intention of democracy is fulfilled.

IF NOT, NOT; and the society won't work as a democracy. It disintegrates into an oligarchy run by those with education and power, no matter by what name the system is called. It leaves the system standing but empties it of its democratic content.

The democratic mandate therefore is that every child born in the United States, in the big cities, in the country, in the small towns, in the Negro ghettos and in the tidy suburbs, should have an education of such quality that he achieves a sense of himself, knows what he can do, and is given a chance to do it. This is not only a moral obligation laid upon the democratic society for its members, but it is the hard necessity democracy faces for its own preservation.

The knowledge that we have not lived up to that mandate has been exploded into public consciousness by the dynamite of the Negro protest movement and the realization by a wide sector of the American public that poverty, whether physical, cultural or emotional, imposes on the young child an irrevocable handicap from which he can be released by progressive methods of education which take sympathetic account of his total situation.

WHAT IS NOW NEEDED is a new conception of education itself, to broaden its meaning beyond the customary notion that it consists of putting children into classrooms and administering subjects at them which they either pass or fail.

The issue here is between the European conception, favored by Admiral Rickover and his followers, of using the educational system to screen out the academically unfit, retaining those who have had the privilege of good preparation for secondary schools and universities by having been born into the right class of society, and the American system, in which we are committed to doing everything in our power to bring the child,
Whatever his handicaps or his gifts, up to the height of his talent.

**WHAT HAS HAPPENED** in America in mid-century is familiar to all, simple to describe and simple to explain. People without money usually go without education, and where local and state taxes do not provide enough funds for good schools and good teachers, the schools are seldom good and the children remain untaught.

On the other hand, people with money move to the suburbs where they form communities of people with money, and build what are in fact private schools, paying in local taxes what otherwise would be called tuition. They are thus formed into closed communities of a separate class of citizens whose children learn to distinguish between their own class and other classes which are arranged in a hierarchy from the well-to-do to the poverty-stricken and indigents.

**THERE MUST BE SOMETHING** at the other end of his education to which his education can be directed, and education of any kind is useless unless it is infused with hope and a lively sense of possibility.

Children have to know that what they are doing in school really matters, that the work they do in school is the first stage of a process through which they will eventually learn to be somebody. The best definition of a dropout is a boy or girl who has either given up hope or never had any. The best description of the present Watts-Harlem curriculum is the autobiography of Claude Brown, the Harlem author of *Manchild in the Promised Land*.

One of Brown's first memories: "is of the looting and carnage of the great Harlem riots of 1943. By the age of 9 he was a battle-scared veteran of a gang, both as a street-fighter and a thief. At 13, he was shot in the stomach while trying to steal sheets off a clothesline. In his early teens he pushed pot and cocaine. He began his career as an inmate of various children's homes, youth centers, the Wiltwyck School for Boys, founded by Mrs. Roosevelt, and the Warwick Reform School... Everything that happened to him seemed a prelude to sudden death."

What saved him?

**EDUCATION.** The Wiltwyck School for the most part. There he was accepted, he was taught by those who cared about him. He came in touch with...
the spirit which flowed through all those enterprises in which Mrs. Roosevelt invested herself and her moral character.

But the kind of education which Claude Brown was lucky enough to have found because he was a criminal is exactly the kind we all need if we are to do the best with what we have. Because of the standardized college preparation given by the suburban high school to its students, with its competitive grade-getting and its obsession with academic status, the curriculum is devoid of qualities it must have if the student is to enjoy the life of the mind, to deepen his interests in the arts, and to gain a vivid sense of the reality of the society outside his segregated community.

He is the new breed of the culturally deprived. He is isolated from the world, and especially from those young people from the slums and rural areas whose company he needs in order to discover a life different from his own, just as they need his friendship and company to discover the kind of society and life which exist beyond the narrow limits of their culture.

It is this search for a reality outside their own which is at the root of the student movement in civil rights, a wish not only to right the wrongs of a segregated society, but to explore the areas of consciousness and social reality which exist outside the middle class community.

Tutoring children in the slums, teaching and registering voters in Mississippi, making common cause with their Negro friends, young people have found ways of transcending the narrow emotional and cultural limits of the world in which they have grown up.

It would be my proposal that what is now a volunteer movement of a small minority of our youth should become a program of education in which all our young people could share, that the opportunity to teach others and be taught by others should become a basic element in the transformation of education. The volunteer teacher learns as much or more than he teaches. He learns by teaching. He then teaches what he has learned.

I would like to extend this point a little further and make it the center of a movement of reform for the entire educational system. I begin with the proposition that the radical social changes of the post-war years have far outrun the ability of the educational system to keep up with them.

The American concern for national security and the prolonged conflict with the Soviet Union have dominated the American mind, blotting out other concerns which should have been at the forefront of our educational and social thinking. The circumstances of contemporary society are now making extreme demands which the educational system is not ready to meet, since the demands amount to a call for the transformation of the society itself. The dimensions of the transformation reach from the establishment of equality in economic and social opportunity to the enrichment of the cultural and aesthetic life of all citizens.
Economic Problems and Prospects

By Gardner Ackley

EXCEPT FOR A FEW brief visits, I have been away from Michigan since the summer of 1961.

But I have no difficulty recalling the serious concern that was felt at that time—and had been felt for several years before—about the economic future of this state. Some of my colleagues at the University of Michigan were writing about the fundamental readjustments that Michigan was going to have to make.

Our state's economy was hitched to durable manufactures; but durable manufactures simply had no future as a source of jobs for our growing labor force. In 1961, unemployment in Michigan was 10.2 per cent of the labor force. In the three years 1958-60, it had averaged 9.7 per cent.

Today it is a different story. Instead of chronic joblessness, Michigan now worries about a shortage of labor. The coffers of the state and of local governments are apparently proving adequate to meet the growing needs for essential services.

I wish I could point out that Michigan's renaissance was solely due to a sudden surge of sagacity on the part of its business leaders, to a new dedication to hard work or a sudden accretion of skill by its working force, or to brilliant management by the leaders in its local and state governments. I am sure that Michigan is greatly blessed in all these respects. But the fact is that Michigan's prosperity was not mainly made in Michigan, any more than Ohio's was made in Ohio or Georgia's in Georgia.

WE NOW KNOW that there was nothing really wrong with Michigan in the late 1950's and early 1960's except the slack in our national economy. And the last several years have provided a stunning demonstration of what national prosperity can do for a great industrial state.

The Employment Act of 1946

Recently I participated in a remarkable celebration in Washington. Formally, it was a hearing of the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress. It was a symposium attended by about one thousand members and former members of congress, officials and former officials of the federal administration, economists from universities and business firms, and a host of interested citizens from all walks of life.

Dr. Gardner Ackley, a 1936 Western graduate, has been a member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers since June, 1962, and has been chairman of that body for nearly two years. Dr. Ackley took a leave of absence as chairman of the University of Michigan's Department of Economics to join the Council membership. He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree during Western's June, 1964 commencement. Dr. Ackley is the son of the late Hugh M. Ackley, a long-time math professor at Western, and for whom a residence hall in WMU's Goldsworth Valley is named.
We were celebrating the 20th anniversary of the Employment Act of 1946, signed by President Truman on February 20, two decades ago. The heart of that act was a simple declaration of a new and then revolutionary thesis—that the federal government has an affirmative, positive, continuing responsibility for helping our economy to prosper and to grow.

Today almost no one disents from that proposition. Yet 20 years ago there were many who had doubts; and 40 years ago there were no doubts—everyone who mattered knew that the federal government had no responsibility that extended beyond the efficient management of its own affairs.

The Employment Act explicitly recognized that a system of free competitive enterprise is central to the American political-economic structure, and a mighty engine of progress. But it also recognized that, left completely to itself, private enterprise could not guarantee a continuously healthy, prosperous, and growing economy. And so the act committed the resources of the federal government to the objectives of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

We are now in our 6th year of unbroken economic expansion. It is not only the longest expansion, except that during World War II, it has also been perhaps the most balanced and soundest we have ever experienced. In my judgment, this achievement reflects the fact that America is now taking the Employment Act more seriously than ever before as a guide to economic policy.

The Gains of Prosperity

These five years of expansion have brought great gains to all Americans—in all industries, all regions, all classes. Over the five years 1960 to 1965, our total output—valued in constant prices—rose by one-fourth; output per capita by one-sixth. At year’s end, 7-million more Americans were at work than five year’s earlier, and weekly pay in manufacturing was up 25 per cent, of which more than 17 per cent represented a gain in real purchasing power.

Because of fuller employment, the average annual income of workers has risen considerably more. The average incomes of self-employed and professionals was up one-seventh, expressed in dollars of constant purchasing power; and the average income of farm proprietors, also in real terms, an amazing one-third. Meanwhile, total corporate profits before taxes increased by half and, after taxes by two-thirds, to give the highest sustained rate of return on stockholder’s equity in the entire period for which we have reliable data.

After the Great Auto Boom of 1955 and the plant and equipment boom of 1956-57 had run their course, the private segment of the American economy was clearly sluggish. Personal saving was unusually high and business investment disturbingly low.

To be sure, the personal saving rate returned toward normal in 1959. The slow growth of investment, however, continued for five more years. Even in the recovery period of 1961 and early 1962—when a strong advance in investment would have been typical—the share of GNP devoted to capital accumulation rose but little, remaining considerably lower than in the previous decade.

This dormancy fostered an uneasy suspicion that the private economy had somehow become stagnant. The Kennedy administration, however, was convinced, that given half a chance, investment (and the whole private economy) would display its latent strength. Events have justified the conviction.

Buttressed first by the investment credit and new depreciation guidelines of 1962, and then by the Revenue Act of 1964, the growth of investment was about double GNP growth in both 1964 and 1965. In fact, the growth of investment was strong enough in 1965 so that, for the first time in nearly a decade, investment equaled high-employment private saving. As a percentage of GNP it was close to the post-war peak.
In 1966, INVESTMENT and private demand show no sign of slackening. The higher rate of investment has made a major contribution to the growth of productivity which in turn has helped to stabilize costs and prices. It is clear that the inherent strength and dynamism of the private economy had been mired in a rut through years of inadequate demand. Once expansionary fiscal policies unleashed private purchasing power, we found that our economic vitality had not been eroded by affluence, by "big government," by the "managerial revolution," or by other familiar bogeys.

The Role of Fiscal Policy

At the end of 1960, the federal budget was essentially in balance (on the national income basis), while the economy was far out of balance and plagued by recession. Fiscal policy was clearly too restrictive.

Over the past five years, the annual rate of federal outlays has risen $31 billion, rather less in percentage terms than the growth of GNP. Meanwhile, tax cuts have directly added more than $16 billion a year to the private income stream. The combination of expenditure increases and tax cuts substantially exceeded the normal high-employment growth of revenues, thus providing a sizable net stimulus to private purchasing power.

The response of the economy has been dramatic. Increased after-tax incomes of individuals directly lifted consumer expenditures and business sales. Through expanded markets, as well as through the depreciation reform, the investment tax credit, and the reduction in corporate taxes, the profitability of private investment has been distinctly raised, contributing importantly to the strong expansion of business fixed investment we are now seeing.

Statistical analysis shows that the direct and indirect effects of the 1964 tax cut alone were contributing about $30 billion to the level of GNP at the end of 1965 through higher consumer outlays and business investment. The strong rise of GNP has in turn generated sharply rising federal revenues in spite of tax rate reductions. In spite of—indeed in part because of—the massive tax cuts, federal revenues by the end of 1965 were, in fact, more than $30 billion higher than at the beginning of 1961.

Maintenance of Price Stability

The advance of the economy—greater employment, higher productivity, larger sales—has occurred in a climate of exceptional price stability. Both labor and business have benefited greatly, not at each other's expense, but by sharing the dividends of progress. We have taken our gains in sound dollars and found that there was an abundance to go around.

Labor has gained without pushing up unit labor costs. Wage settlements have generally remained close to the good rate of advance in productivity. Over-all, unit labor costs rose on the average by less than 1 per cent a year, and in manufacturing they showed essentially no trend. Business gained without relying on general price increases to widen profit margins.

Between 1960 and 1964, the wholesale price index remained stable; in 1965 it rose 2.0 per cent, largely as a result of special circumstances. Consumer prices rose an average of only 1.2 per cent a year between 1960 and 1964, and by 1.7 per cent in 1965. To some extent, this rise was offset by unmeasured improvements in product quality.

The acceleration in prices last year was not caused by excess demand, or by a cost-push in the industrial sector, but mainly by farm and food price rises reflecting production cycles in agriculture, and by shortages in a few world-traded raw materials.

Prospects for 1966

Looking ahead, the most important fact we must recognize is our new economic environment—one that we have not experienced in a great many years. The
clearest signal of this new environment was the drop of the unemployment rate in January to 4 per cent—for the first time since April 1957.

Five years ago, the council established 4 per cent unemployment as an “interim target” for federal policy. Now we have achieved that target. This does not mean that further reductions in unemployment are not possible and are not urgently to be desired. But now that we are much closer to full use of our resources, further progress toward the reduction of unemployment involves new and more difficult problems.

As you may recall, the council forecast in January that our Gross National Product for 1966 would be $722 billion, give or take $5 billion. The central value would imply a growth of GNP in constant prices of about 5 per cent over 1965, and a reduction of the unemployment rate to perhaps 3-3/4 per cent for the year—appreciably below that by year’s end.

This forecast rested on the prospect for a strong further growth of private plant and equipment expenditures, continued steady expansion of state and local government spending, little or no change in residential construction or inventory accumulation, and normal spending patterns by consumers—relative to available incomes. It also reflected a budgeted growth of about $6 billion in federal defense purchases, as well as enlarged federal grants to state and local governments, and the expansion of federal transfer payments, particularly through the institution of the Medicare program at midyear.

The New Assignment of Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy has surely demonstrated its ability to stimulate the economy when total spending lagged behind productive capacity. Now that demand and supply are in better balance, fiscal policy has a new assignment. It is called upon to contribute to smooth sustained expansion without adding further stimulus.

The enlarged defense requirements of Vietnam certainly complicate that task by enforcing a large increase in government purchases of goods and services. The normal $7-8-billion annual growth in federal revenues generated by an advancing high-employment economy, as well as the $6-billion of higher payroll taxes which became effective in January, allowed considerable room for increased expenditures without making over-all fiscal policy more expansionary.

But the margin they provided did not match the required addition to defense outlays along with the highest priority expenditures for federal civilian programs.

The only way to prevent fresh fiscal stimulus under these circumstances was to introduce restraint from the tax side. And that is precisely what the tax bill was designed to do. It supplements the restraint embodied in the actions taken by the Federal Reserve System last December by temporarily suspending excise tax reductions for automobiles and telephones, introducing a system of graduated withholding under the Federal income tax, and accelerating the payment of corporate income taxes.

Merely because tax and monetary restraint are now appropriate was and is no reason for us to slam on the brakes. It cannot be said too often nor emphasized too strongly that the task of economic policy in 1966, as it was in 1965 or 1961, is to sustain a healthy and balanced expansion of markets.

We seek an expansion which will fully use, while it does not overstrain, our steadily and rapidly growing productive capabilities, and will bring into use, so far as it can safely be accomplished, our remaining margins of unused productive capability.

Production can safely expand this year to utilize
fully the new plant and equipment which the high investment rates of 1965 and 1966 will provide; to employ the 1.6-million net addition to our labor force we expect in 1966, as our postwar babies continue to pour out of our schools and colleges; to take advantage of the rising productivity that comes from technological progress, automation, newer equipment, and the higher levels of education and training that our workers bring to their first jobs.

Only if we fully use our existing and new productive capabilities can we continue the production and income and job gains that will meet the aspirations of our people, avoid or ease social tensions, and allow us to continue to make rapid progress in the conquest of poverty.

It is precisely in a time like this that the Negro, the disadvantaged, the teenager, the unskilled can make their greatest gains. In the last 12 months, for instance, as the over-all unemployment rate declined from 4.8 per cent to 4.0 per cent—8 of a percentage point—the unemployment rate for Negroes fell from 9.0 per cent to 7.0 per cent—two full percentage points. And of the total gain of 2.2-million jobs in the 12 months, teenagers got 1.1-million.

The proper question is not whether we should slam on the brakes and bring the expansion to a halt. It can only be whether our fiscal and monetary policies will preserve a sound balance between the over-all growth of demand and our over-all ability to produce.

Maintenance of Internal Balance

An over-all balance between demand and productive capability of course does not guarantee against surplus or shortage in particular markets. Yet what has been most notable about our recent prosperity has been its internal balance.

Evidence of generally good balance among manufacturing industries is found in the recent and current patterns of operating rates and order backlogs. Operating rates in 1965 did not significantly strain capacity in any major sector. Moreover, investment has been and is raising industrial capacity just in the places where it is most needed. The availability of capacity is reflected in only moderate backlogs of unfilled orders for most products in the face of substantial gains in sales and production. These indicators of pressures on capacity are far more favorable and encouraging today than they were when we ran into inflationary problems a decade ago.

While the movement toward full employment has produced labor shortages in some areas or in some highly specialized occupations—and there will be more of these in 1966—the American labor market has generally demonstrated remarkable flexibility in adapting to new economic conditions.

Managements have avoided skill shortages by redesigning jobs to accommodate a changed skill mix, upgrading experienced workers to more skilled classifications, intensifying on-the-job training, and stepping up investment to modernize facilities.

The continually improving quality and mobility of the labor force have also contributed to our smooth progress and have been substantially furthered by government manpower training programs.

In 1966, even more demanding efforts will be required from labor and management and government to adjust to the strains of prosperity, and thereby to achieve its maximum benefits.

Uncertainties and the Need for Flexibility

The policies proposed in the January Budget and Economic Report were carefully designed to meet the economy’s needs as they could best be diagnosed at that time. But policy has to be ready to meet changing developments. The year 1966 is one of exceptional uncertainties.

Unemployment rates under 4 per cent will be a most welcome development and a triumph for the nation. But they have not been experienced in more than a decade, and they designate an unfamiliar territory which must be traversed with care.
Further, defense outlays may need to be altered as we respond to the changing course of world events. And our forecast of private demand could turn out to have been conservative. This possibility is at least suggested, though far from demonstrated, by the exceptional strength of automobile sales, and by the buoyant consumer buying plans reported by the Commerce Department.

The most recent returns also show unusual strength in inventory investment—but dispel suspicions that housing is about to experience a revival.

If world tensions should require a further addition to defense spending, or if private demand surprises us and rises so rapidly as to strain our productive capacity, the President has said that he will ask for such further tax measures as become necessary. And if the need should arise, I am sure that the Congress would respond promptly, just as it acted within one month to lower excise taxes last year, and responded promptly to the request for tax changes.

The Risk of Inflation

With the return of the economy to high employment, it is neither surprising nor unwelcome that we face greater risks of inflation than we have known for nearly a decade. Monetary and fiscal policies are clearly our first line of defense against inflation, and we intend to use them for that purpose.

There is ample evidence, however, that merely holding the growth of demand within the economy's growing capacity to produce does not automatically eliminate the danger of inflation. The experience of 1955-58 is particularly illuminating.

Automobiles of course had a spectacular year in 1955; the steel industry operated close to capacity for much of the period; and parts of the machinery industry felt strong demand pressures.

But it was not a period of generally excess demand, and over-all unemployment stayed substantially above the rates maintained without inflation in 1952 and 1953. Nevertheless, prices rose strongly during 1956 and 1957 at wholesale, and consumer prices kept rising during the subsequent period of decline in the economy in late 1957 and early 1958.

Moreover, wage rates increased substantially faster than labor productivity, raising unit labor costs, and contributing to a modest wage-price spiral in a period not marked by excess demand or low unemployment.

Even during the years of general stability since 1960, there have been several instances of price mark-ups in industries operating well below capacity, and wage bargains higher than could be justified by the trend of productivity or explained by labor shortage.

Clearly, it is within the power of unions and firms in many of our key industries to agree to inflationary wage settlements, and for management to try to recoup them through higher prices. Moreover, prices can increase where there is neither any deficiency of supply nor even the rationale of higher costs.

The possibility of cost-push inflation when there is no excess demand is no idle textbook theorem—it is a clearly observable phenomenon which raises real questions about our ability to maintain high employment without the distorting effects of inflation.

The Costs of Inflation

The costs of a new round of inflation would be heavy. In the inflationary period from 1956 to 1958, steel prices climbed nearly 20 percent in the United States relative to the average of five other major steel exporting countries.
Moreover, Inflation is a Cruel and Arbitrary Tax on Some Members of Society Least Able to Bear the Burden. Many Profit from Inflation as Long as It Lasts, Since Some Incomes Rise Faster Than Prices. But Others—the Retired Living on Social Security, Private Pension, or Life Insurance; the Teachers, Police, and Others Whose Salaries Respond Slowly During Inflationary Periods—are Squeezed into Positions of Lower Real Income.

These are the Costs of Inflation Which We Must Avoid.

Similar Increases in Prices of Machinery and Transportation Goods—which, with Metals, Make up Two-Thirds of U.S. Exports of Manufactures—Certainly Contributed to the Decline in Our Share of World Markets of These Products, and to the Sharp Worsening in Our Balance of Payments in the Late 1950's. In Recent Years, Our Costs and Prices Have Been More Stable Than in Any Other Industrial Country, Helping Us to Climb Slowly Back Towards Equilibrium in Our Balance of Payments. But We Simply Cannot Afford to Jeopardize Future Progress on Our Balance of Payments by Letting a Destructive Wage-Price Spiral Get Started.

When Inflation Takes Hold to the Point That Further Price Rises Are Confidently Forecast by Consumers and Business, Patterns of Production and Trade Are Distorted and Resources Channeled in Inefficient and Wasteful Directions. The Businessman Worries Less about His Costs and the Quality of His Product, Since He Fully Expects to Profit Even If His Goods Are Costly and Poorly Made.

Resources That Could Be More Productively Invested or More Usefully Given to Raising Living Standards of Consumers Are Tied Up in Anticipatory Construction of Housing or Other Durable Assets, That Are Confidently Expected to Be Worth More Tomorrow Than They Cost Today. Producers and Distributors Hasten to Buy and Hesitate to Sell, Since It Is More Profitable to Hold Goods Than Money. Inflation Would thus Jeopardize the Life of Our Durable and Well-Balanced Expansion.

Will We Need Controls?

For Too Many, the Answer to Inflation in Periods of Rising Defense Outlays Is Direct Government Control over Prices and Wages. Those of Us Who Have Been Over That Trail Before Know the Pitfalls, Inequities, and Inefficiencies Inevitably Involved in Trying to Fix and Maintain Prices and Wage Rates in the Thousands of Markets and Industries Making Up This Great Complex and Dynamic Economy. In My View It Would Be Both Tragic and Unnecessary if We Were to Manage Our Affairs So Badly That We Stumbled into Direct Controls Under the Kind of Economic Circumstances That We Now Foresee.

It Is Completely Misleading to Compare Present Problems with the Korean Crisis. In 10 Months from June 1950 to April 1951, Our Armed Forces Expanded by Almost 1½-Million Men. This Time, Slightly More Than 300,000 Men Are Being Added During Fiscal 1966 and Another 100,000 in Fiscal 1967. Similarly, the Increase of $23½-Billion (Annual Rate) in Defense Outlays from the Third Quarter of 1950 to a Year Later Simply Dwarfs This Year's $6 Billion Annual Increase in Today's Much Larger Economy.

This Year, Planned Defense Outlays Will Reach 7.7 Percent of GNP Compared with the 7.4 Percent Ratio in the First Half of 1965, the Low Point of Recent Years—and Compared with the 13½ Percent of GNP They Reached in 1953. Clearly, We Should Not Require Either the Massive Fiscal Restraints Nor the Direct Controls We Needed at the Time of Korea.

The Guideposts


The Wage Guidepost Calls for Wage Increases That Remain in Line with the Economy's Trend Growth of Productivity. While It Cannot Be Measured Precisely, Careful Studies Point to a Range for Trend Productivity Between 3 and 3.3 Percent. The Council Has Explicitly Recommended a Wage Guidepost of 3.2 Percent, the Same as in the Last Two Years. It Is Not the Most Popular Recommendation We Have Ever Made!

The Price Guidepost Allows for Rising Prices in Industries Where Productivity Gains Cannot Match
the economy-wide average; but these must be counter-balanced by price reduction in areas of especially rapid productivity advance.

In total, the real income that society can command—whether for consumption or for investment to create larger incomes tomorrow—cannot advance faster than our total production. If the real incomes of some members of society advance at a faster rate, then the real incomes of others must inevitably advance more slowly.

If some, merely through their ability to enforce higher prices or higher money wages, succeed in enlarging their share of the pie, the rest must either quietly acquiesce, or else attempt to restore their shares through raising their prices or wages, which in turn must shrink someone else’s real income. The result can only be an inflationary spiral. The strong or the fortunate may stay ahead in the race; but society as a whole pays dearly.

The guideposts propose rules of responsible behavior—which, if fully adhered to, would allow all to benefit from growing production, but at stable prices.

They are voluntary rules, which ask labor and business to act in their own long-run self interest, and in the interest of the nation.

A LABOR UNION which can enforce a 6 percent annual wage gain is committing an irresponsible act if the only defense that the rest of society—including the workers who belong to other unions—has against a shrinkage of their incomes is to set a wage-price spiral in motion.

An industry is committing an irresponsible act if, when its profit margins are already fully adequate, it raises prices or fails to pass along lower costs by reducing prices.

The purpose of the guideposts is not to freeze an existing income distribution or a fixed structure of prices. There is room under the guideposts for the kind of wage and price flexibility that is necessary for efficient resource allocation. Their purpose is to avoid a fruitless and damaging battle over income shares through an inflationary spiral.

Other Anti-inflationary Policies

Fiscal policy and voluntary guideposts do not exhaust the range of federal policies that can be turned to the fight against inflation. We possess stockpiles of a number of strategic and critical materials in excess of contingency defense requirements, which we are releasing to fill any gap between supply and demand. The same is true of CCC stockpiles of wheat and feedgrains.

SHOULD IT DEVELOP that some of the land withdrawn from production under farm programs of the past is needed to meet increased domestic or world demands for some of our agricultural products, the Secretary of Agriculture has considerable discretionary authority under last year’s legislation to allow production to adjust to changing market conditions.

We will try to assure that import quotas and other restrictions do not contribute to shortages or price inflation at home, and we will examine the case for selective export restraints on materials in short supply and subject to price pressures. We will try to keep defense and other government procurement programs from exacerbating shortages or price pressures whenever possible.

We will push ahead with more intensive manpower, training, and employment service programs to help alleviate specific area or skill labor shortages. And we will continue to apply the guideposts concepts to government pay and other pertinent areas of government policy such as minimum wage legislation.

With all these tools at our disposal, I am confident that we can avoid an acceleration of the upward creep of prices. In the past 12 months, the rise of wholesale prices—other than farm products and foods—has been only 1.6 per cent, and much of this has been concentrated in a few raw materials.

KEEN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL competition will continue to police prices in many industries; few wage negotiations in major industries are pending this year, and we expect good productivity gains to continue, so that unit labor costs ought on the average to show little rise this year.

However, inflation is always a threat in an economy as close to full employment as ours, and we cannot and will not let down our guard.

It would be foolish not to admit that we face economic problems in the year ahead. Indeed, we have to recognize that, in many ways, these problems are more difficult and intractable than any we have had to face in the past five years of successful expansion. But, as the President said in his Economic Report, “These are the problems we have been waiting to encounter . . . They are the price of our success. They are the welcome problems of prosperity.”

I am confident that we can master these problems; that a continuing creative partnership among business, labor, state and local and federal governments can again demonstrate to the world the enormous productive power of a free economy; and that responsible decisions by labor, business and government can maintain the cost-price stability so essential to our progress.
A QUICK LOOK at the 1966 Bronco football team reveals several interesting features for this coming fall. There is a definite carry-over from last fall in that the team spirit continues to be high and the player attitude good. However, there are many familiar faces and numbers that will be absent this season.

We will build our defensive team (The Rustlers) around co-captain and honorable mention All-American tackle Bob Rowe, a senior from Flushing. Bob is a 6-4, 240 pounder, voted the outstanding lineman in the Mid-American Conference last year.

He represents what a coach looks for in a football player. He is agile, hostile, and mobile. Naturally Bob will anchor our defense which has four starters returning.

All-Conference pass defender Marty Barski will be a solid performer along with Gary Jennings, the conference leading pass interceptor, and together they’ll help give us good defensive backfield strength. Barski also led the conference in punt return yardage, which is always a threat to the kicking team.

THE OFFENSE (Go Team) will center around the leading passer in the MAC last year, quarterback Ron Seifert. He missed spring practice to play on the tennis team. This spring Jim Boreland took over the QB duties and was highly impressive. This spot seems to be in great hands.

Split-end Dave Mollard, who was the second leading pass receiver in our league last year, will again be on the flank. The tight end position is being sought by sophomore Pete Wysocki and big Clarence Harville, who is an outstanding varsity basketball player and thrilled the grid coaches this spring with his pass receiving.

With the fate of senior Jim Long, who suffered a serious knee injury, still undetermined, our running backs will be young. Co-captain Gary Crain is a solid performer at wing back; his blocking is tremendous and his pass receiving sensational.

Steve Terlep, who I believe was the best fullback we saw all last year, is gone, and he leaves a big pair of shoes to fill.

BOTH STARTING TACKLES will be young but the guards, Ken Dersey and Pete Mitchell, have seen action. Junior center John Kouris gives us needed experience in a vital spot.

WMU still has kicking specialist Dale Livingston this season. Dale accounted for eight field goals last year, a conference record. His longest was 47 yards. We feel Dale poses a threat any time we cross the 50 yard line. Incidentally, he did not play football at Plymouth high school and was recommended to me by our Intramural Director, Art Jevert, after Dale won the school intramural kicking contest in his sophomore year.

Our conference will be loaded again this year. Each team seems to be better. The pre-season predictions seem to lean toward Miami, Bowling Green and Kent, but we will wait and see.

The Rustlers will be headed by coaches Bill Rowe-kamp and Dick Raklovits, and the Go Team by Ed Ferkan and Bob Wyman, while the frosh will be guided by Fred Stevens and John Miller.

I AM VERY PROUD of our Bronco coaches. They are very dedicated to Western and because of their tireless efforts they have contributed quality to our football program. The staff has done a wonderful job of recruiting this year and the incoming freshmen possess academic as well as athletic ability.

We hope that our loyal alumni will continue to generate the enthusiasm that we have enjoyed the past two seasons. Our goal is to organize the best football program humanly possible.

We have a GREAT UNIVERSITY. We want you to enjoy a GREAT FOOTBALL TEAM.

THE 1966 WMU FOOTBALL SCHEDULE

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<td>Sept. 17</td>
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<td>24 CENTRAL MICHIGAN (Band Day)</td>
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<td>Oct. 1</td>
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<td>8 BOWLING GREEN (Mike Gary Day)</td>
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<td>15 at Kent State</td>
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<td>22 TOLEDO (Homecoming)</td>
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<td>29 at Marshall</td>
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<td>Nov. 5</td>
<td>OHIO UNIVERSITY (Dad’s Day)</td>
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<td>12 at Xavier, Cincinnati (Night)</td>
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<td>19 at West Texas State</td>
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Strike up the band and we’ll “Say It With Music”—Homecoming, October 22, 1966.
Cross Country Prospects

By George Dales
Head Coach

AFTER WINNING THE N.C.A.A. championship two straight years, we'd like nothing better than to make it THREE straight! This possibility, however, is remote because of the loss of top men such as All-Americans Steve Smith and Mike Gallagher, as well as Larry Peck, John Flaminio, Ted Nelson, Ron Warhurst and Jim Carter.

However, we do have Gary Myers, Wolfgang Luguau, Lee Frost, Keith Brown and Dave Kays from last season's team plus top notch sophomore runners Mike Hazilla, John Schrader, John Greco, Jim Giachino, Ken Coates, Bruce Shoup, Roger Tomporoski and Don-zell Neal. We hope to mold a winning combination out of this fine group of distance runners.

THOSE BACK-TO-BACK national titles, incidentally, were the first ones ever won by any team in the Mid-American Conference and we're mighty proud about them.

Last season we were 5-0 in dual meets and have a string of 43 straight dual or triangular meet wins without a loss, dating back to 1957, which is a national collegiate record in cross country. We're proud of this, too, and hope to continue this streak in the coming season.

1966 CROSS COUNTRY SCHEDULE

Sept. 5 at Calvin Invitational
17 DePaul
24 at Air Force Academy; also MICHIGAN FEDERATION at WMU
Oct. 1 CENTRAL MICHIGAN
8 Northern Illinois and DePaul at DePaul
14 at Notre Dame Invitational
22 MICHIGAN CHAMPIONSHIPS
29 Illinois and Northwestern at Illinois
Nov. 5 MAC meet at Toledo
12 Central Collegiate at Chicago
21 NCAA Championships at Lawrence, Kansas
(Home Meets In CAPITALS)

Results In Two MAC Titles

Last Ditch Effort

BOTH OF WESTERN'S Mid-American Conference sports titles won this spring were not decided until the final events on a weekend in late May. The baseball crown was won at Athens, Ohio as WMU beat Ohio University, which had been in first place, by scores of 4-1 and 7-0, while the track title was earned at Toledo, as the Broncos edged second place Miami, 69-68.

The MAC baseball title gained coach Charlie Maher's squad a berth in the District 4 NCAA playoff, which was won by Ohio State, Big 10 titlist, who beat Western twice in that tournament at Columbus, Ohio. The MAC championship was WMU's 12th in baseball.

Maher's team entered the NCAA district playoff with a 19-3 mark, and ended the season 21-5.

SIX MAC RECORDS were broken in the conference track meet, as coach George Dales' team won its 9th consecutive Mid-American track title with overall team strength. WMU took only a single first place, but that was a record breaking 41 seconds flat in the 440-yard relay as Steve Strauch, Boice Bowman, Don Castronovo and Horace Coleman, Jr., all sophomores, each ran a superlative leg in the event.

Highlights of the track season included an eyelash loss by a tenth of a second to Michigan State during the Drake Relays in the 440-yard relay as MSU set a new national collegiate record and Western tied the existing mark. WMU stars in this event were Bob Hendershott, Clay Leek, Ron Stratton and Chuck LeMon.

On the other side of the ledger, WMU's 12 year string of MAC tennis titles was ended by Toledo, which outscored Western 25-14. Ken Germain, No. 2 singles, won WMU's only individual tennis title.

1966-67 BASKETBALL SCHEDULE

Dec. 1 at Michigan State
3 NORTHERN ILLINOIS
7 BALL STATE
10 at Central Michigan
17 at Cincinnati
27-28 at Motor City Tourney, Detroit
Jan. 4 at Northern Illinois
7 OHIO UNIVERSITY*
11 at Loyola of Chicago
14 at Kent State*
17 DETROIT
21 BOWLING GREEN*
25 MIAMI OF OHIO*
28 at Marshall University*
Feb. 1 at Ohio University*
4 KENT STATE*
8 TOLEDO UNIVERSITY*
11 at Miami of Ohio*
15 LOYOLA OF CHICAGO
18 at Bowling Green*
20 at Notre Dame
22 at Toledo University*
25 MARSHALL UNIVERSITY*

*Mid-American Conference Games

Home Games in CAPITALS
Work is well under way on the $2-million addition to WMU's Dwight B. Waldo Library, which will present the striking appearance depicted in the sketch below when completed in the summer of 1967. The addition will nearly double the size of Waldo Library and triple the amount of bookshelf and working space in the library.

Educational Enrichment, Enrollment

The steel skeletons of the WMU Auditorium, on the right, and the liberal arts classroom building to house the departments of English, speech and language, on the left, are quickly taking shape in the middle of the old Gateway Golf Course on Western's campus. Soon to join these steel frameworks will be that for the 10 story office tower, far left in the model below. Total cost of the project is about $8 million, with the 36-hundred seat, $5-million auditorium to be financed by self-liquidating funds. The project is scheduled to be completed late in 1967.
Growth,

Physical Progress

Classes began this spring in the new Distributive Education Building, located just west of the I. & E. T. Bldg. The $370,000 structure was financed via gifts from the food and petroleum distribution industries and retail sales chains and related industries in addition to a matching federal grant which may total nearly $182,000. No state appropriation was needed. Included in the structure are classrooms, a 225 seat conference room and offices, for a total 15,100 square feet.
Thar's Gold In Them Thar Memories

An Open Letter to WMU Alumni—

ONE OF THE MOST enjoyable articles the University Magazine has presented in recent years was that masterpiece of written reminiscence, "Smile We O'er the Verdant Past," by Charles A. Smith '35 which appeared in the Spring, 1966 issue.

The Alumni Office has received numerous enthusiastic expressions of delight with this recalling of the more cheerful memories of an era when the prospective graduate worried not about Vietnam and the army, but rather about CCC Camps, and his first question to the placement director was not whether or not a job offered retirement benefits and a three week paid vacation, but rather, was there a job instead of a more permanent vacation.

CHARLIE SMITH HAD DONE that which every alumni director living hopes he could do continually. He has tapped the well-spring of golden memory. For a period of time he recreated, for us all, with their old appeal intact, the men and women who helped mold us into what we are today.

The wonder of this recreation, as far as the Alumni Office is concerned, is that it seems to be contagious. With every expression of delight or comment that "I remember Doc Henry and his cigars well" would also come the individual reminiscence of the particular alumnus. The thought occurs that such memories are far too precious to be forgotten and not shared.

Therefore I wish to appeal to all alumni who have regaled me with their anecdotes about some of the great men and women who graced this campus, as well as to the many others whom I have never had the pleasure of meeting personally, to take a moment or two to jot down their favorite story about a prof or administrator and send it to the WMU Alumni Office.

IF ALL GOES WELL, it will afford us another opportunity, within the year, to put together our own anthology about the care and feeding of the college professor and student.

"That's gold in them thar memories." Perhaps we can mine it.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Coyne '55
Director, Alumni Relations
1962-66

Don't say it with flowers . . . "Say it with Music"—Homecoming, October 22.
Meet John S. Lore, New WMU Alumni Relations Director

Effective July 1 this year, Thomas E. Coyne, who has been director of alumni relations at Western since 1962, moved up to the position of administrative assistant to WMU President James W. Miller and was in turn succeeded in the alumni director's post by John S. Lore, assistant alumni relations director at Western since March 1 of this year.

The changes were approved at the June meeting of WMU's Board of Trustees.

Coyne, a native of Chicago, received his B.A. from Western in 1955 and a master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1956. As an undergraduate he participated in student activities and was a member of Western's varsity track squad. Prior to becoming the WMU Alumni Relations Director, Coyne was an administrative assistant to the general manager of a Lombard, Illinois business firm.

Lore, a 1965 WMU graduate, hails from Bay City. While a student at Western he served as president of the Residence Halls Association, was feature editor of the Western Herald and publicity director for the 1963 WMU Homecoming. He returned to Western's campus after serving as a trainee in the sales planning and analysis division of Ford Motor Co.

Lore is married to the former Judith Bell '64 of Kalamazoo.

California Alums Host WMU Administrator

A sudden gall bladder attack and a subsequent operation prevented President James W. Miller from joining the WMU clubs of San Diego, Los Angeles and Phoenix at their joint meeting in San Diego on May 7. The President was very ably represented, however, by the University's newest Vice President, Dr. John Pruiss '47.

Dr. Pruiss, Vice President for Administration since February, 1966, flew to California for the all-day alumni meeting. The WMU get-together had somewhat of a "jet set" quality, since it began in the early afternoon at Tijuana, Mexico where the transplanted Broncos had a luncheon at the Caliente Club House.

Following their excursion to Mexico, the transplanted Michiganders returned to their San Diego headquarters, for a banquet and short business meeting, followed by a report on current University programs by Vice President Pruiss.

The assembled alumni were also briefed on the status of the 1966 Alumni Annual Giving Campaign by Devon Smith '37, campaign chairman of the San Diego area, and Alumni Association Director Carl Oelrich '47 who represented the Los Angeles contingent.

WMU Education Students Look Ahead With Pride

The Western Michigan University chapter in the Student Education Association this fall cannot be blamed if it looks back to the 1965-66 school year as a source of great inspiration. The chapter will embark upon the next academic year carrying the banner as the "most outstanding chapter in the Student Michigan Education Association for 1965-66."

The honor came during the S.M.E.A. convention near the end of last school year.

The student association is designed to bridge the gap between college life and the life of a professional teacher through student involvement. Figures from the Michigan Education Association state that Western supplied more June, 1965 graduates who are teaching in Michigan schools than any other Michigan institution of higher learning.

Western's S.M.E.A. chapter received state recognition for conducting a freshman reading program and a Future Teacher of America workshop which drew 630 high school students to Western's campus.

Don't say it with flowers . . . "Say it with Music"— Homecoming, October 22.
Alumni Advanced Degrees

EIGHTY-FIVE WMU ALUMNI received advanced degrees during Western's first April commencement this year.

SPECIALIST IN EDUCATION
1956 Helen Georgia Jennings.
1957 Jane Thies Wurding.
1942 Linda Volkoff Stickle.
1943 Ruth Jean Bowne and Eleanor H. Rollins.
1946 Ivan K. Fleser.
1952 Patricia Donley McClellan and Ingrid Magdelene McCracken.
1953 Shirley Mae Reiley.
1954 Wanda Hope Jabb.
1959 William Arthur Barnard and Elmer Frederick Craig.
1960 Thomas Ned Bos, Suzanne Margaret Cripps, Carol Ann Martin, Darla Ellen Pobatsky and William Talma.
1961 Thomas Dye, Lee E. Fassett, Geraldine Marie Freeman, David Clinton Greenhoe, Robert Jay Hoffman, Raymond Charles Lincolnhol, June Iris Mead, Margie J. Millar, Marion Lucile Skudlarc, David Andrew Snyder, Helen Marie Speller, Mary Louella Tiacek and Jerry Henry Bergmann.
1963 Ronald Jack Boelma, Catherine Mary Campbell, Marlene Frances (Gooch) Covgrove, Deloris Pearl Dixon, Frederick Edwin Dutton, Larry Edward Folks, Carolyn Ann Garbuszewski, Homer D. Green, Joseph Patrick Helfner, Margaret Ann Kowalski, John David Meek, Robert Paul Reese, Joyce Kay Salminen and Jan Leroy Winans.
1965 Elaine Joyce Kramer.

MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
1961 Exing Laville Jones.
1963 Gerry Norman Kretschmar.

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN LIBRARIES
1953 Irene Mildred Searl.
1963 Rosemary Porter.
1964 Frank A. Hemphill.
1965 Nancy Marie Walker and Edward Anthony Wilk.

IN MEMORIAM

MURR L. HERRINGTON '10, formerly of Otsego and a career teacher at Pittsburgh, Pa., died early this year. He retired from teaching 12 years ago.

SAMUEL A. BOERMAN '22, former co-owner of a Kalamazoo sporting goods store, died in February after a lingering illness. He taught in Kalamazoo schools 1922-30 before going into business. From 1932-55 he served as president of a Kalamazoo church athletic association.

MILDS H. POMEROY '28, of Los Angeles, Cal., died Sept. 18, 1965.

CHESTER L. WYCOFF '28, a teacher with 19 years service in Berrien county, died Jan, 26 at Eau Claire, A World War I veteran, he retired two years ago.

HARRIET (CUTLER) RICHARDS '30, who taught in Kent county schools for 25 years, died in Feb. 7 at the Chelsea Methodist Home. Mrs. Richards was the daughter of a pioneer family that came from New York state in 1852.

NILA J. WORTMAN '36, a resident of Bronson, died Jan. 22 in Sturgis, following a short illness. She taught at Bronson 42 years before her retirement in 1960 and was lifetime member of the Michigan Education Association.

RICHARD GREENFIELD '36, formerly of Bangor, and most recently a professor of music at Pacific University, died Mar. 1 in Forest Grove, Oregon. He was in the process of obtaining his doctorate from the University of California.

ETHEL MAY JACKSON '37, who resided in Benton Harbor and taught there until her retirement in 1956, died recently at a rest home in Royalton township.

JOSPHINE E. CLARK '40, died Feb. 20 after a three year illness. She had been a teacher at South Bend, Ind. more than 29 years.

GLADYS E. RUSSEL '40, died Jan. 22 at Sturgis after poor health for two years. Prior to retirement in 1963, Mrs. Russell headed counseling and guidance at Athens High School. She had previously taught at the Sherwood School.

R. EDSEL JONES '51, a Grand Rapids businessman and former Battle Creek and Allegan resident, died Jan. 7 when the light plane he was piloting crashed in Illinois on a return trip from the west coast.

LT. PHILIP G. RICHARDSON '59, a naval pilot, was killed Jan. 25 when his jet crashed in Narragansett Bay while landing at_quonset Point Naval Air Station in Rhode Island.

Death Claims
Owen L. Berger
Of Music Faculty

Owen L. Berger, associate professor of music who had been a Western faculty member since 1947, succumbed to an apparent heart attack May 19 in a Kalamazoo hospital following a two week illness. He was 50 years old at the time of his death.

Mr. Berger was a graduate of the Bogislowski College of Music in Chicago with B.M. and M.M. degrees. He also later received bachelor's and master's degrees from Teachers College, Columbia University.

A native of Barrington, Ill., Mr. Berger directed his own private piano studio in Barrington for six years prior to furthering his education at Columbia and then joining Western's faculty. He had appeared in concerts at Carnegie Hall and in New York City's Town Hall.

Mr. Berger is survived by his wife, Joyce, and four children.

Class Notes

'20-'39 Harry Potter '21 BA '57 ended his long career in state athletics with retirement this June as director of athletics at Muskegon High School. While at Western, Potter won four letters in football and four in baseball. While a coach at Muskegon High his baseball team in the 1940's won 53 straight games in a five year period. He coached two unbeaten football teams at Muskegon High in the 1950's... John A. Henderson '23, director of health, physical education and athletics in the Wyandotte school system for 43 years, has been elected to the Michigan Coaches Hall of Fame, as was Paul Bennett '25, who was developer and director of recreation at Howell for the last 39 years... Raymond R. Campbell '27, city attorney for East Lansing for 11 years has resigned that post, stating that it needs a full-time person to meet the needs of the community... George A. Brown '28, has retired as manager of the American Dis-

Bring your banjo and "Say it with Music"—Homecoming, Oct. 22.
Elford Pedler ’42, in his 18th season as track coach at Kalamazoo Central High School, this March was named Michigan State High School Track Coach of 1965 at the annual banquet of the Michigan High School Coaches’ Association. His Central squad won the Class A state title in 1965. *last fall ... Maude Ecklof ’38, principal of Michigan Oak Elementary School in Grand Rapids, will retire this year after 40 years service in public schools there.

John Tischuk Renews As Superintendent, Hamtramck Schools

John Tischuk ’35 recently signed another three year contract as superintendent of schools at Hamtramck, Mich., a post he has held for a number of years. He became associated with the Hamtramck school system in 1958 as a visiting teacher, receiving his M.A. in special education that same year from Wayne State University.

... Sid Seeley ’38 of Harper Woods, was honored last fall with selection to a screening committee for entries in the Mercy Hospital auxiliary art fair there. His paintings have been exhibited in New York and Michigan galleries ... Varl O. Wilkinson ’39, superintendent of Portage schools since 1947, took office as president of the Michigan Association of School Administrators last year.

Dr. Bryant Feather, a motivation management director in Chicago, recently represented WMU at the inauguration of Dr. Orville H. McKay as president of Garrett Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.

James F. Kipfer of Northville, assistant executive director in charge of the children’s division of the Michigan

Michael A. Myckowiak ‘46 of Grand Rapids this summer begins duties as vocational-technical director of the proposed new Glen Oaks Community College in St. Joseph county. He has been a Grand Rapids teacher for 20 years.

John Shirley ’48 served as 1966 chairman of the Kalamazoo Cancer Crusade which reached its peak with an April fund drive. He is a vice president of the Kalamazoo Savings and Loan Association, with whom he has been associated 15 years.

Society for Mental Health, was the featured speaker at a recent Muskegon PTA Mental Health Workshop ... Kenneth N. Murphy was recently appointed manager of insurance and pensions for the Clark Equipment Co., Buchanan, Mich. He has been with Clark 12 years and was assistant manager of the insurance department prior to his new appointment.

John Alwood, principal of the Durand High School, won an all-expense paid trip to the Rose Bowl pageant in the winter to accompany the Durand High School band which won the Grand Prize in the national marching band contest sponsored by Disneyland ... Dr. Bernard R. Jackson, research associate in the communication sciences laboratory, Department of Speech, University of Florida, represented WMU at the inauguration of Dr. John E. Champion as president of Florida State University, Tallahassee.

Patricia Rooney ’49 and her sister, Mary L. Rooney ’49, formerly of Kalamazoo, both received promotions as military service officers this spring, Pat to the U. S. Air Force rank of major, and Mary to the U. S. Navy rank of lieutenant commander. Both are occupational therapists in the service; Pat at Travis Air Force Base near Fairfield, Calif., and Mary at Bethesda Naval Hospital in Maryland.

Louis Sobleisky, a Saginaw teacher for 36 years and an outstanding track star at Western, was presented with a Distinguished Service Award by North Intermediate PTA, Saginaw ... Jack R. Woods of the Simpson-Lee Paper Co., Vicksburg, this May became president of the western Michigan chapter of Tax Executives Institute, Inc. ... David Soule is now coordinator of university conferences and bus driver education at Eastern Michigan University.

Mary Cappon, retired as kindergarten teacher at Parkside School, Rockford, Mich. on Jan. 1 after 44 years of teaching, 16 at Rockford. She plans to travel ... Elsie Geeting, a teacher in the Fremont public schools 33 years has been named principal of the Pine Street School there ... Robert and Joanne Tazelaar, both ’50, are transferring to San Francisco after spending the last two years in Honolulu, Hawaii, he as territory manager of Roche Laboratories of New Jersey.

Les Gratton teaches history at Alma High School and was recently honored as “Teacher of the Week” there ... Florence Reed of Albion will drive a “classroom on wheels” vehicle to teach remedial reading to 3rd through 8th graders in rural areas near Albion ... Dr. Norman Weinheimer was recently given a new five year contract as superintendent of the Highland Park, Mich.

G. A. Havvorth ’37, of Holland has been elected a director of the Ottawa Savings and Loan Association ... Ralph A. Gesler ’37 is the associate director of Eastern Michigan University’s field services division; he was named to the post
Charles Lewis, Custer Job Corps Training Dir.

Dr. Charles S. Lewis ’29 this spring was named training director at the Custer Job Corps Center near Battle Creek. His most recent position has been as youth consultant for the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C., where he helped organize the Neighborhood Youth Corps. Dr. Lewis gained national recognition for his efforts in preparing culturally handicapped youths for higher education while in the Detroit Public School System.

At the school system . . . Ronald L. Bontsema this spring was named area field representative for the Michigan United Fund, succeeding Wesley Urch ’51 who resigned to become director of community relations with the Job Corps Center at Ft. Custer. Bontsema is working with Community Chest leaders and volunteers in 13 southern Michigan counties. He is currently a radio advertising account executive in Kalamazoo . . . Elton Krogel a paper tech graduate, last winter became cost reduction administrator of the Kalamazoo operations for the former KVP Sutherland Paper Co., Kalamazoo, now the Brown Co., following a spring merger. He originally joined the then Sutherland Paper Co. in 1953 and has held a number of management posts, including manager of the Houston plant.

'53 Dr. David J. Kraske was recently promoted to manager of the Uncoated Paper Division at the Oxford Paper Co., Rumford, Maine.

'54 W. H. Judd, principal of the Colon High School since 1953 and a teacher and coach at Colon for 25 years, will retire at the end of this school year . . . Chris Manos, a Battle Creek native, is now teaching first grade at the Fisher School, Marquette . . . Warren Hile MA ’61, is teaching special education at the Ft. Custer State Home near Battle Creek . . . Donald Withey is principal of the . . .

Joseph E. Podolak ’54 is the new admin-

Robert J. Bradshaw, a student in 1953, was named Flint’s Outstanding Young Man of 1965 by the Flint Jaycees. Bradshaw was cited for his work on community projects at Flint. He had previously won other Jaycees honors, including a Michigan “SPOKE” award as one of the five outstanding Jaycees members in the state.

'schaefer Junior High School at Southgate near Detroit. He was assistant principal the last five years.

'55 Louise Ann Boone, head of the State Library for the Blind, Lansing, since 1963, resigned recently to join her husband who is transferring to another position in Illinois. Under Mrs. Boone’s direction, the library for the blind has risen to rank as one of the nation’s outstanding libraries for such special needs and is the largest circulating of braille books in the U.S. . . . Lyle F. Bucking- ham will join the Madison High School staff at Adrian as principal . . . William Nolan, a teacher and administrator in the South Haven area for several years, has been named superintendent of Bloomfield schools . . . Charles Parrot will become the new director of management systems at Electro-Voice Inc. of Buchanan . . . John C. Watters was named as a vice president of the First National Bank and Trust Co. of Kalamazoo this spring, after nine years on the bank staff. He’s a director and treasurer of the Lakeside Children’s Home at Kalamazoo . . . Daniel R. Smith, has been elected as vice president of the First National Bank and Trust Co., of Kalamazoo. He joined the bank staff in 1955. Smith is a past presi-
dent and board chairman of the Kalamazoo Jaycees.

'56 Dr. Walter G. Briney has completed his residency in internal medicine and is now a Fellow in Rheumatology (arthritis) at the University of Colorado Medical Center. Dr. Briney plans to enter . . .

George G. Garman
Promoted to U.S. Air Force Colonel

George G. Garman has been promoted to colonel in the U.S. Air Force where he’s a staff judge advocate at headquarters, Fifth Air Force, Fuchu Air Station, Japan, a major component of the Pacific Air Forces. He was commissioned in 1942 through the aviation cadet pro-

Stanley Olszewski
Becomes Kalamazoo City Recreation Director

Stanley Olszewski ’50 has assumed the directorship of Kalamazoo’s City Recreation Department, following the retirement of Pete Morey. Olszewski, assistant director the last 1 1/2 years, is a native of Grand Rapids, where he taught and coached prior to being associated with 12 years the Grand Rapids Public Recreation Department.

Duane R. Brooks ’53 MA ’60, this spring was appointed Safety and Industrial Relations Coordinator for Dow Industrial Service of The Dow Chemical Co. He joined Dow in 1956 and now supervises the division’s safety and loss prevention activities.

private practice this July, Larry Mattos has joined the staff of First Commercial Savings Bank in Edwardsburg and will continue his life insurance business as well . . . Jack Fleet Owen MA ’62 is associated with the U. S. Civil Service Commission at Madison, Wis. . . . Donald L. Button this April was appointed as a vice president of the First National Bank and Trust Co., Kalamazoo. He joined the bank staff in 1956 and is currently taking courses in the University of Wisconsin’s graduate school of banking. He’s a past president of the American Institute of Banking.

'57 Donald Ashdown, who has been basketball and track coach at Albion High School, has been named basketball coach and mathematics department director at East Lansing High School . . . Robert L. Bredin of Muskegon Heights has been named principal of Conway Elementary School, St. Louis, Mo. . . . Dr. James J. Hart of Edgewood, Md., has been ap-

Joseph E. Podolak ’54 is the new admin-

Peelen has become a district sales repre-

William J. Stockham has been named
Ronald A. Melelli '57 this spring assumed his new duties as industrial relations supervisor of the L'Anse plant of Celotex Corp. He is responsible for all industrial relations matters within the plant.

agriculturist with the First National Bank and Trust Co., Kalamazoo. He joined the bank staff in 1964. He's a director of the Allegan Soil Conservation District. Theodore E. Hagadone MA '57 becomes superintendent of schools at Iron Mountain this fall. He is completing work on his doctorate at Michigan State University this year.

'58 Walter M. Gregory MA '58, a Grand Valley State College counselor, has been appointed to the Michigan Cooperative Curriculum Program by the state Department of Public Instruction. He'll serve on the school health education, physical education and recreation committee. Robert Pattengale of Buchanan earned a master of music degree at the University of Michigan. Leon W. VanNorman MA '58 has joined the staff of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Battle Creek as chief of the Occupational Therapy section. Jack Rumohr, a social studies teacher and athletic coach at Zeeland High School, is the fourth recipient of the Herman Miller Furniture Co. (of Zeeland) Travel Scholarship Award; he'll use the $2,000 award for travel in England and Germany.

'59 Richard F. Chormann has been elected assistant cashier of the First National Bank and Trust Co. of Kalamazoo. William A. Barnard will join the Kalamazoo Community College faculty as physical education teacher and track coach. Richard O. Geer is the new personnel director of Bronson hospital, Kalamazoo. The Rev. Robert C. Snyder has been named pastor of Trinity Congregational church in Grand Rapids.

Rosa Lee Fish
Enters Investment Banking Field

Rosa Lee (Mathews) Fish has joined the women's department of the investment banking firm of Hayden, Miller, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, as a registered representative. She had previously held banking positions in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Wash.

Patrick Merren Promoted by Hoover Ball and Bearing Co.

Patrick J. Merren '57 has been promoted to regional sales engineer in the northern Ohio area by Hoover Bearing Division, Hoover Ball and Bearing Co., Ann Arbor. He majored in industrial management at WMU. He is married to the former Gwen A. Smith '59. Barbara Zachar teaches a fifth grade class and a high school art class at Shelby, Mich. Robert J. Chick MA '61 has been named business manager at the proposed new Glen Oaks Community College at Centreville, Mich. He has served as business manager and financial consultant with the Van Buren county intermediate school district the last year. Mrs. Harriet (Many) Newerski has been named supervisor of the first day-care center for severely retarded children in the downriver area near Detroit, operating in the First Methodist Church of Wyandotte.

'60 Dr. Neil E. Grossnickle is practicing general medicine in Munising. Jeanne E. Mainville has joined the faculty of the Borgess Hospital School of Nursing in Kalamazoo. Nicholas G. Nicolet is now at Wayne State University as Personnel Administrator. Lawrence Ploof of Harper Woods has returned to the U.S. after a two year Peace Corps tour in Malaya. Capt. Richard M. Smith is now stationed at Ft. Devens, Mass., after a two year U.S. Army assignment in the Philippines. Clark Waterman, a Flint Junior College art teacher, exhibited his art works in a one-man show at the Flint Art Center this past winter. John Zarimba has opened a new auto service store in Three Rivers. He had previously managed a similar store in Grand Rapids.

'61 Joyce Babbitt is teaching vocal music for the elementary schools at Portage. Patrick Dolan of Comstock Park, near Grand Rapids, has been named field representative for the Michigan Education Association, serving two regions, including Kalamazoo county. John O'Brien MA '61, a Ravenna High School teacher, has been named project director to head the new county-wide special education program and facilities there, now in the beginning stages. Robert R. Randall has become the new district manager for General Telephone Co. at South Haven. Joyce Shears is the newly appointed director of the Detroit YWCA's Camp Cavell on Lake Huron. She's a native of Kalamazoo and a former member of the Kalamazoo YMCA staff.

James A. Sarek was recently promoted to credit manager for General Motors Acceptance Corp. in Chicago. Richard Utech has been promoted to manager of McLain State Park for the regional office of the Michigan Department of Conservation at Marquette. Gary D. Wilson has joined the Life Insurance Co. of North America as a sales supervisor for the Central Illinois area; he lives in East Peoria.

'62 James E. Bolton is the new field representative for the Federal Reserve Bank Association of St. Johns. Richard G. Burlingame was admitted to the Michigan Bar Association last year and is associated with a Flint law firm. Robert J. Burns is the new high school principal at Bloomingdale. Michael J. Cherry is district manager of Oldsmobile Division, General Motors, in Rochester, N.Y.; he was formerly located in Lansing, Mich. Robert Lorenz is now city manager of Hudson, Mich.; he

Judith Ann Rohm
Named Outstanding Young Teacher

Judith Ann Rohm '62, was one of two Michigan teachers who won "Outstanding Young Teacher" awards at the Central States Speech Association meeting in Chicago this spring. She is currently a teacher at Oak Ridge School near Muskegon. Only 12 teachers received the award nationally.
Ralph Hathaway '63, his wife and son are in Nairobi, Kenya, West Africa on the start of a four year term as missionaries for the Bloomingdale Bible Church. He is teaching school there. He has previously taught and coached sports at Bloomingdale High School and served as minister of the Grand Junction Congregational Church 1963-65.

was formerly assistant city manager and director of the municipal parking system in his home town, Kalamazoo . . . Clare C. Mullett was transferred to Stoughton, Wis., by U. S. Rubber Corp. and is serving as an industrial engineer . . . Irvin Barick recently joined the Barnum Accounting firm in Kalamazoo . . . Floyd Yoder will be the new head football coach at Marcellus High and will teach shop, drafting and science . . . Jacqueline D. McGheeey is now a C.P.A. at Benton Harbor; she passed her examination last November . . . Ethel G. Parks MA '63, is now head librarian of Waukegan, Ill. Township High School's west campus library . . . Beverly Roberts is teaching second grade at Romeo . . .

Posthumous Bronze Star and Promotion To Late ROTC Grad

A posthumous Bronze Star medal and a posthumous promotion to the rank of captain, U.S. Army, were accepted by Mrs. Erna Lubavs of Kalamazoo, from Western's ROTC brigade faculty head, Col. John F. Brownlow, during a special campus ceremony this spring. The honors were awarded to her late son, Konstantins Lubavs '62, who died in action in Vietnam last February. Captain Lubavs, an ROTC graduate at Western, received an army commission at that time and became a career officer.

Lt. James R. Stianard has begun an intensive course in instruction in the Vietnamese language at the Defense Language Institute to help meet an armed forces need for skilled linguists . . . Eugene W. Thompson recently became the principal of the new Maplewood Elementary School in Warren, Mich. . . . Robert Bolton MA '63 this spring was named athletic director and head basketball coach of Judson College, Elgin, Ill. He'll also be a college counselor. Bolton scored more than 1,000 points as a Bronco cage star.

Edward T. Johnson MA '64 has resigned as varsity basketball coach at Three Rivers High School after 15 years in the post but will continue as athletic director and golf coach . . . 2nd Lt.

1st Lt. Ralph F. Stocker '64 of Kalamazoo was awarded a Bronze Star medal for meritorious service in U.S. Army ground operations against the enemy in Vietnam this spring. He received his commission as an ROTC graduate.

Robert A. Keller has completed a 16 week helicopter course at the U.S. Army Primary Helicopter School, Ft. Wolters, Texas . . . Harrison M. Mercer is an insurance agent and Deputy Director of Civil Defense at Livonia . . . Patricia L. Morat is teaching at Hudsonville High School . . . David L. Peebles has been promoted to 1st Lt. by the U.S. Air Force. He is an administrative officer at England Air Force Base, Louisiana and a member of the Tactical Air Command . . . Ronald H. Scheuer has been promoted to Lt. (j.g.) on board the U.S.S. San Pablo AGS-30, with home port Philadelphia, Pa. . . Karen L. Welling is completing her second year teaching the pre-school deaf at Warren, Mich . . . 2nd Lt. Alfred J. Ziegler participated in field training Exercise Marine Mauler in Germany with the 3rd Infantry Division recently.

2nd Lt. Ronald A. Jenkie is in the U.S. Army Medical Specialty Corps and will work as an occupational therapist at Womack Army Hospital . . . David E. Laginess is a safety engineer at the Dearborn Stamping plant of Ford Motor Co. . . . Wayne Mangels MBA '65 was recently named manager of marketing research at the former KVP Sutherland Paper Co. (now a part of the Brown Co.), Kalamazoo . . . Earl W. McMullin is chief engineer and assistant manager of the Hastings Fiberglass Products Co. . . .

Mrs. Carol Ann (Courtney) Boven '65 this spring was honored as the 5,000th Peace Corps Volunteer to train in Puerto Rico. She and her husband, Thomas L. Boven '65, are headed for Venezuela to serve as Volunteers. Both are from Kalamazoo.

Michael B. Pate MA '65 is Librarian of the University of Wisconsin's Waukesha County Center at Waukesha, where he will open this September; he was reference and documents librarian at the Kalamazoo Public Library until this spring . . .

Marvin J. Weeses MA '65 has been named to the newly created post of orientation and mobility instructor with the Grand Rapids Association for the Blind and for Sight Conservation; he'll work with adults and children. The following members of this class are teaching: Margaret Drake, at Cray School, Marshall; Eugene J. Jankoessi at Cedar Springs; Bonnie F. Martin at Easton Junior High School; John Kline at Athens Junior High in P. E., also basketball-baseball coach; Douglas A. Kopp, at Bloomingdale High School in math and science; Phillip M. Polny at Redford Union High School, Detroit; Dorothy Powell at Mattawan Junior and Senior High School, in music; David Reddy at Cemen City, in geography, economics, government and business math; Priscilla Whitcomb at Cassopolis Squires Elementary School, in 5th grade . . . Janet Durham is currently a civilian recreation specialist in social activities with the U.S. Army Special Services, in Seoul, Korea.

Robert F. Sherman, Jr. '65, has been named assistant comptroller of the First National Bank and Trust Co., Kalamazoo. He joined the bank staff in 1957.

. . . Don Vrano MA '65 has been named head basketball coach at Calvin College in Grand Rapids, his alma mater . . . Al Snyder has been named the head basketball coach at Decatur High School for next season . . . Dave Anderson this spring signed his second pro-baseball contract with the Houston Astros and was assigned to their farm team at Durham, N. C. Last season he played with Cocoa Beach in the Florida State League and hit .290. During the winter Dave taught industrial arts at Paw Paw High School.

George Jepson Wins Michigan Journalism Prize

George Jepson '66 this spring won a $250 prize from the Detroit Press Club Foundation for his story, written for the Kalamazoo Gazette, telling of the funeral of a Marine from Hopkins who was killed in action in Vietnam. When Jepson wrote the story for the Gazette last July, he was still a student at WMU and a WMU Herald staff member. Fifteen professional newsmen were honored with awards.
Randall Frazier Memorial Fund

As part of the Western Michigan University 1966 Alumni Annual Giving Campaign, a special fund honoring the memory of the late Randall Frazier is being established. The fund idea was conceived by a committee of WMU alumni who were among the many who benefited from the personal counsel and advice given Negro students at Western by Randall Frazier during his long tenure at the University.

Upon graduation in 1932, Randall Frazier joined the University staff where he held a custodian position until 1943, working primarily in the University library. During this period he also served unofficially as a recruiter of Negro students and athletes for Western.

Upon leaving the University, Mr. Frazier joined the Inkster School System. He became the athletic director of Inkster High School, and later principal of Lincoln and the Douglass Elementary Schools until his death in 1961. The newest elementary school in Inkster was named the Randall Frazier School by the community's Board of Education.

The primary purpose of the Frazier Fund will be the obtaining of monies for the purchase of new books, art objects, and resource materials which will show the contribution of the Negro to American society.

This valuable addition to the University's library will be a fitting tribute to a fine educator and gentleman.

All contributions to this fund can be sent to the Western Michigan University Randall Frazier Memorial Fund, c/o Alumni Relations Office, Walwood Union Building.

Class of 1916 Golden Anniversary Reunion

The new University year-round program has caused several alterations in the Western social calendar. One of the most important for the alumni has been the change of the traditional Golden Anniversary Reunion date from commencement weekend to later in the year.

Since the major commencement at the University now occurs in April, with the possibility of inclement weather always present, the Alumni Association has scheduled the Golden Anniversary Reunion of the Class of 1916 for the weekend of July 22.

Class members for whom the Alumni Office had correct addresses have already received personal invitations from President James W. Miller to return to the campus for a weekend of reminiscence, campus tours, and the renewal of old acquaintanceships.

The highlight of the 50th Anniversary reunion will be a banquet on Saturday, July 23, at the University Student Center. The 1916 grads, and their spouses or a member of their family, will be the guests of the Alumni Association for the weekend. Any member of this class who has not received his or her invitation to attend the reunion is urged to contact the Alumni Office so this oversight might be corrected.

One of the outstanding features of Western Michigan University has been the growth of the Normal School on Prospect Hill into a major University. The Alumni Association takes great pleasure in honoring the individuals who participated in the formative years of our Alma Mater.
"We’re Behind Western . . . . . for Life!"

The 278 Life Members of the Western Michigan University Alumni Association are proud to welcome these 10 new members . . .

Robert J. Burgoyne '48
Warren, Michigan

George R. Frerichs '56
Chicago, Illinois

Richard W. Hartman '59
Dorothy Rohrer Hartman
Anderson, Indiana

Kenneth N. Murphy '48
Niles, Michigan

James C. Parker
Karla Van Ostrand Parker '15
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Donald Putney '44
Jonesville, Michigan

Mary Louise Sales '31
Augusta, Michigan

Richard C. Shorr '54
Orchard Lake, Michigan

Robert H. Sims '38
Dearborn, Michigan

Douglas C. Sprung '64
Ella Love Sprung '65
Detroit, Michigan

Annual Bronco Booster Golf Outing July 25

THE PAR-BUSTING BRONCOS of Western Michigan University will gather for their yearly outing at the Kalamazoo Elks Country Club on Monday, July 25. This 10th annual Bronco Booster stag golf affair will feature an innovation in starting times this year which will serve to speed up the play. Two separate “shot gun” starting times will be held, one at 10:00 a.m. and the other at 2:00 p.m. A “shot gun” tee-off consists of golfers being assigned to all of the 18 tees on the course. All four-somes begin play at the same time and play around the course until they reach their starting point.

In addition to the usual golfing festivities, the Broncos will have opportunities to win numerous attractive prizes, and at 7:00 p.m., will gather in the Elks Club House for the annual stag banquet and the opportunity to pass on to the WMU coaching staff their expert opinion on how the sports should be played.

Tickets will again cost $10 per person, which includes the banquet and all prizes. Greens fees for the Elks Country Club can be paid at the first tee.

A record crowd of Bronco fans is expected to attend, so reservations should be made early with the Alumni Office, Walwood Union Building.